

Tutong language

The **Tutong language**, also known as *Tutong 2*, is a language spoken by approximately 17,000 people in Brunei. It is the main language of the Tutong people, the majority ethnic group in the Tutong District of Brunei.

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Classification

Tutong is an Austronesian language and belongs to the Rejang-Baram group of languages spoken in Brunei as well as Kalimantan, Indonesia, and Sarawak, Malaysia.^[3] Tutong is related to the Belait language and roughly 54% of the words come from a common root.^[4]

Language use

Today, many speakers of Tutong are shifting away from the traditional language and code-mix or code-shift with Brunei Malay, Standard Malay and English.^[5] The language has been given a vitality rating of 2.5 based on a scale of 0-6 that uses the measures of the rate of transmission to future generations, the level of official support, and the geographical concentration of speakers.^{[3][6]} This means it is considered endangered.

Nonetheless, there is interest in revitalizing the language. Since 2012, a module has been taught in Tutong at Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD).^[7] Similarly, the *Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka* (Brunei's Language Agency) published a Tutong-Malay, Malay-Tutong dictionary in 1991 and a word list of several Brunei languages in 2011.^{[3][7]}

Resources

- Haji Ramlee Tunggal. 2005. Struktur Bahasa Tutong. Bandar Seri Begawan: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Brunei.
- Noor Azam OKMB Haji-Othman. 2005. Changes in the linguistic diversity of Negara Brunei Darussalam: An ecological perspective. Leicester: University of Leicester dissertation.

Tutong	
Tutong 2	
Region	Brunei
Native speakers	17,000 (2006) ^[1]
Language family	Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none">Malayo-Polynesian<ul style="list-style-type: none">North Bornean<ul style="list-style-type: none">North Sarawakan<ul style="list-style-type: none">Berawan–Lower Baram<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lower Baram<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kiput–Belait<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tutong
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	ttg
Glottolog	tuto1241 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/tuto1241) ^[2]

References

1. Tutong (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/ttg/>) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Tutong" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/tuto1241>). *Glottolog* 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
3. Martin, Peter W. (1995). "Whiter the Indigenous Languages of Brunei Darussalam?". *Oceanic Linguistics*. **34** (1): 27. doi:10.2307/3623110 (<https://doi.org/10.2307%2F3623110>).
4. Nothofer, Bernd. 1991 . The languages of Brunei Darussalam. In H. Steinhauer (ed.) *Papers in Austronesian Linguistics*. Pacific Linguistics A-81:1
5. Clynes, Adrian. "Dominant Language Transfer in Minority Language Documentation Projects: Some Examples from Brunei". *Language Documentation and Conservation*. **6**: 253–267. hdl:10125/4539 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10125%2F4539>).
6. Coluzzi, Paolo (2010). "Endangered Languages in Borneo: A Survey among the Iban and Murut (Lun Bawang) in Temburong, Brunei". *Oceanic Linguistics*. **49** (1): 119–143. doi:10.1353/ol.0.0063 (<https://doi.org/10.1353%2Fol.0.0063>).
7. McLellan, James (2014). "Strategies for revitalizing endangered Borneo languages: A comparison between Negara Brunei Darussalam and Sarawak, Malaysia" (<http://fass.ubd.edu.bn/SEA/vol14/SEA-v14-mclellan.pdf>) (PDF). *Southeast Asia: A Multidisciplinary Journal*. **14**: 14–22.

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